

THE TWO DONAS AND A FAST FRIENDSHIP

The Two Grandmothers and the Story of Their Strange Love.

ONE IS DEAD; ONE IS ILL IN EL PASO

Sra. Higinia Orozco—(Dona Higinia)—grandmother of General Pascual Orozco of "insurrección" fame, spent most of her life in the state of Chihuahua. One of her sons lived near Guerrero, one, Francisco, in Chihuahua, and another, Bartolo, in Mexico; where Dona Higinia lived with him during the last 10 years of her life. The Orozcos are nearly all Protest-



DONA ABBIE VAUGHAN, Picking Roasting Ears in Her Garden. ants and belong to the Congregational church, and were among the first members of the Chihuahua mission, that has been under the care of Rev. James D. Eaton for nearly 20 years. Her husband, Bartolo Orozco, sr. (Don Bartolo), died a few years ago, and is buried in Chihuahua. Dona Higinia, according to those who knew her, was truly "a mother in Israel," and her house was always a welcome home to her children, and her numerous grandchildren, who loved to visit "grandma's house." For neatness and cleanliness her

UNDERGROUND TRAVELERS MANY

Congestion in Great Cities Solved by Subway Building.

NEW YORK IS NOW LEADING THE WORLD

Washington, Feb. 11.—The present New York subway running from Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, to the Bronx, 16 miles in a straight line, or a matter of 25 miles, with 52 miles trackage, reckoning both the east and the west side branches, carries in round numbers an average of nearly 1,000,000 passengers a day. During the Hendrick Hudson festival in 1909 the paid fares reached as high as 1,500,000 in one day. The lower figure, at 5 cents per passenger, totals a daily revenue of \$50,000, or \$15,000,000 for 300 working days. And these figures represent only about half of New York's daily transportation bill.

When it is remembered that the New York subway was originally built to carry an estimated daily travel of 400,000 passengers, and that the increase of 600,000 has grown in less than six years, it will be seen that the subway traction question in New York is indeed serious. Consequently, plans have been drawn and bids submitted for what is known as the "five borough route," which will literally gridiron the greater city from Coney Island to the Bronx, giving rise to the popular shibboleth, "Ocean to Yonkers for 5 cents." By this addition another million of people can be taken care of daily, although at least three years must elapse before any relief from the present intolerably crowded conditions can be expected.

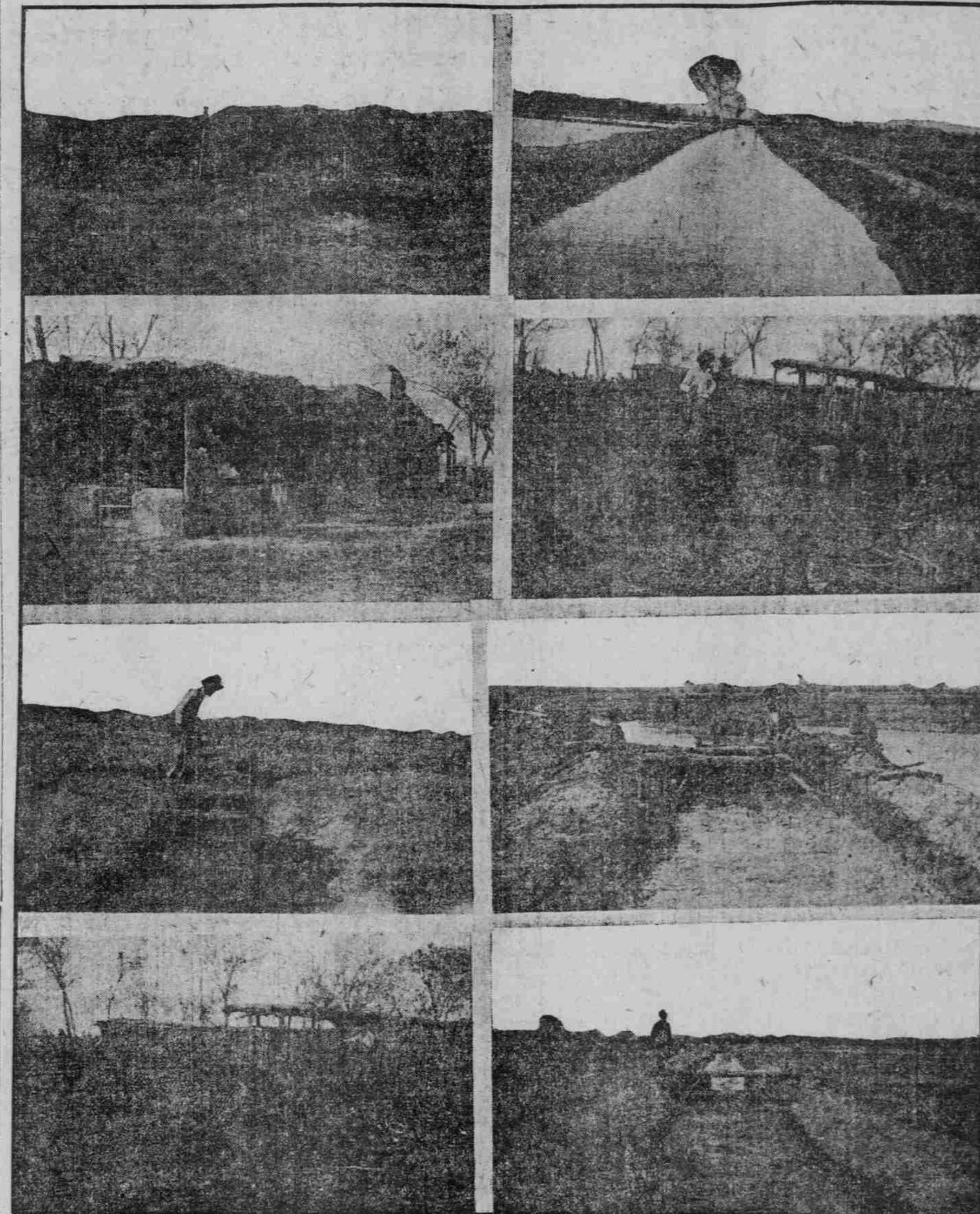
Five Tunnels to Be Used. When the new lines are in operation, use will be made of no less than five tunnels under the North and East rivers, all of which are finished and three in actual use. Thus the five boroughs comprising Greater New York will be welded together with two and four track links of steel, all underground or underwater, forming probably the most matchless system of subways in the world.

Underground Travel Necessary. Travel underground has become an absolute necessity in the greatly congested and overgrown cities of Europe and America, where surface conditions long ago became intolerable. London was the pioneer with its dark and smoky underground railway in the latter sixties of the last century. The use of steam consuming and smoke producing locomotives was finally discontinued some 10 or 12 years ago, when the electric traction motor became perfected. Then an American syndicate took hold of the London "tuppenny tubes," rebuilt, enlarged and extended them, until today the English metropolis possesses 200 miles of subway trackage laid out on the exact lines of a giant spider web, so that it is possible to reach any part of the vast metropolitan district—24 miles in diameter—for a single fare. With its 7,000,000 residents, London annually furnishes many more daily riders, the average being close to a couple of million, at fares ranging from one penny for workmen's trains—what in America is called rush-hour service—up to two pence and three pence. As an instance of the facility with which the underground crowds are handled in London it may be noted that during the recent Anglo-French exposition at Shepherd's Bush, seven miles from Charing Cross, 500,000 visitors were handled daily for many weeks, the average time being 15 minutes. There is no smell, no smoke and no bad air. An example of welfare work for passengers is afforded by the fact that the underground railway issues week-

(Continued on next page.)

FAST RECLAIMING THE UPPER VALLEY

Scenes Showing Development Of Upper El Paso Valley



First scene at top shows cleared land and brush land; clearing is in progress all over the valley. The second scene shows an irrigation ditch, one of a system on El Gato ranch that cost \$15,000. The house is that at El Gato ranch. The two pictures of hogs are taken at the same ranch; Herbert Maple feeding them. The other irrigation ditches are laterals on the same ranch. These pictures are fair examples of the vast amount of money being invested in the valley north of El Paso putting it into cultivation by modern methods.

DEVELOPMENT EXTREMELY RAPID

Wonderful Growth of Agricultural Interests Along Rio Grande to North.

IMPROVEMENTS IN FARMING METHODS

Richest Soil in Valley Found Where the Bosques Are Cleared Off.

The wonderful improvements being made in the upper El Paso valley—from Canutillo north in the direction of Las Cruces—are wholly unknown to the average El Pasoan, notwithstanding the knowledge on the part of everybody in the city of the rapid progress which is being made generally in all valley land matters. It is hard to conceive of so much activity as is going on there.

A trip through the valley is a revelation. Brush is being cut and burned, new land is being turned under with a big plow, "go-devils" are dragging and leveling the surface, seeders are busy sowing the rich soil full of grains that will produce enormous crops, scraper teams are excavating irrigation ditches, border machines are putting the land in shape for proper distribution of the water, roads are being built, fences are being put up and there is general activity everywhere.

A ride through the valley west and then north from Canutillo station brings before the view a succession of wonders that are being wrought by the modern farmers. Ancient, crooked, shallow irrigation ditches that were built in a haphazard manner years—maybe centuries—ago by the Mexicans, are being leveled off and filled up and new ditches, deep and straight and laid out in perfect order and system by engineers, are being constructed. Laterals are being excavated after the same modern methods and the surveyors are even setting the stakes for the borders that will hold the water when it is turned in for the irrigation. Everything is being done in a scientific way—nothing haphazard about the modern Rio Grande valley farmer.

Wagon roads are being built, too, and means of communication with the railroad thus opened up. Telephone lines are being strung all over the valley and almost all the ranches now have them.

Land that sold four or five years ago for a few dollars an acre—it was contemptuously spoken of as "the bosque"—now brings \$50 unenclosed and from \$70 and upwards when it is cleared up and under irrigation. The bosque land, since the "piners" of a few months ago began cutting it off, has been proved to be about the richest in the whole valley. During overflows the bosque caught the driftwood particles and the silt and settled them on the land in much larger quantities than was the case with the clear land. They soon disintegrated and formed soil, with the result that it is the richest to be found anywhere near El Paso. The river no longer overflows, for cut-offs in the stream at Canutillo and above at several other places have straightened the bed of the stream, and it is now able to carry off all the floodwaters.

There is very little of this land for sale these days—of course, land is always for sale when a man gets his price—but real estate men are not trying to sell any of it at bargain. The owners are mostly all improving with view to permanent, which is what is best of all; it is getting out of speculators' hands. Some are putting in fruit orchards, some alfalfa, some wheat, some oats, and some are putting in all these things. For example, the owners of El Gato ranch—Maple, Baum and White, J. Stony Porcher, nearby, is preparing to put in a fruit farm. He sold his home in the lower valley and is putting in a farm on the newer land in the upper. Royal Jackson, nearby, has just sold a tract of land for over \$70 an acre to men who are going to put in a fruit orchard. Many other orchards are being prepared.

All around La Union, old and new town, these orchards are being put in and everywhere, at night, brush fires may be seen burning where the Mexicans have cut off the bosque during the day, clearing up a new field or a new orchard. Mexican camps, as thick as mosquitoes in a Louisiana bayou district, every member of the family working to clear or plow some new piece of this rich soil now being put into cultivation.

While the lower valley is already in cultivation and is producing its riches, the upper valley is fast assuming a position just as important to El Paso.

VIEWS OF CLOUDCROFT TO BE TAKEN FROM HIGH POINT CLOUDCROFT, N. M., Feb. 11.—Photographer Durham, of El Paso, has been commissioned to obtain some views of Cloudcroft and the surrounding country, taken from a higher point than any previous ones. For this purpose a scaffold has been erected near the new hotel.

The last of a series of three games of baseball between Cloudcroft and Mayhill teams was played at C. E. Smith's place, which was half way ground. A good game was played, resulting in Cloudcroft's favor.

The regular monthly services at the church were conducted by Rev. C. E. Walker, district missionary for this vicinity. As yet a new pastor has not been secured to take the place of Rev. Mr. Berryman, who resigned.

Mrs. J. A. Tatum has been in Alamogordo several days, having been called there on account of the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Rapier.

GOOSENECK LIGHTS WANTED TO THE UNION STATION

Chamber of Commerce to Give Breakfast to Col. Roosevelt When He Arrives—Reports Against "Full Crew" Measure and Wants Cheap Sunday Excursions to Las Cruces—Mining Measure Adopted.

There is to be a renewed effort on the part of the chamber of commerce to secure gooseneck electric lights for San Francisco street. This was decided at a meeting of the directors of the chamber of commerce Friday night, when it was urged that a visit be made to the directors of the Union Station company and the various property owners along the street to secure lights around the station and all along the street as far east as San Jacinto plaza.

The executive committee reported that it had been decided to meet Col. Theodore Roosevelt at the station when he arrives in El Paso on March 15, escort him to breakfast and then take him for a ride about town in an automobile.

Oppose Full Crew Bill. The transportation committee reported against the law known as "the full crew law," which requires three brakemen on all freight trains, and this resolution is to be forwarded to senator Claude B. Hodges and representative W. C. McGowan, asking that they use their efforts to have the law repealed.

Want Cattle Quarantine. The secretary was instructed to write these two officers and all other state senators and representatives in this immediate district to exert their influence to have the state appropriate \$50,000 for the purpose of preserving a

quarantine against affected cattle districts. This was done upon the suggestion of the Panhandle stockmen, who may both their conviction in El Paso next year.

Mining Bill Approved. The mining committee reported favorably on the new mining bill prepared by J. H. Moritt, C. R. Troxell and J. W. Eubank, the directors approved it and a telegram was sent to senator Claude B. Hodges advising him of this action and requesting that he hold off all other proposed mining laws until this one is presented.

It was also decided that the weekly luncheons would be resumed next Thursday and that the first be held in the grill room of the new Sheldon hotel on that day.

Excursion to Las Cruces. A proposal that the chamber use its efforts to secure a round trip rate of \$2 from El Paso to Las Cruces, N. M. on Sundays was referred to the transportation committee.

New Members. The People's Drug store, John H. Grant, the Allaire-McIntyre company and Ford Cotton were elected to membership.

The directors in attendance at the meeting were James G. McNary, A. Schwartz, S. C. Awhrey, W. S. Clayton, Bert Orndorff, J. A. Happer and C. A. Kinne.

QUAINT CUSTOMS OF GOOD ST. VALENTINE OF MOST BLESSED MEMORY

Like St. Nicholas He Seems to Have Been a Patron of the Netherlands—The Custom an Old One.

ST. VALENTINE of blessed memory, whose natal day falls upon the 14th of February (next Tuesday) seems to be the saint of this particular season. His vestments, which have survived the lapse of centuries, are associated in our minds with the sending of various amatory epistles, and the rather more agreeable gifts and presents, which are occasionally sent in the shape of flowers and candies by the young men and maidens, one to another.

New York and New Yorkers still retain memories of the saint, who seems to have been like his associate, the good St. Nicholas, a patron saint of the Netherlands, and in this connection we, perhaps on account of our Dutch ancestry, celebrate his festival with a kettledrum. Far back in the mists of antiquity lies the origin of the custom of sending letters, or valentines, on the saint's day, while the original St. Valentine would appear to be gifted with as many lives as the proverbial cat, or reincarnations under the same title, for we find two bishops of the name, a Virgin martyr, and a Tyrolean saint, all of whom have authentic records of their lives and deaths preserved in history, and none of whom would seem to be in any way connected with the valentines of today.

When Valentine Was Born. However, it is always possible to reconcile the two or three, and there is sufficient evidence to show that St. Valentine, a bishop of Rome, who died in 273 A. D., was born on the 14th day of February, and he is set down in the Roman and Anglican calendars. He was a martyr to his faith, and when cast into prison by his enemies he cured his keeper's daughter of blindness, for which miracle he was beaten with clubs and then beheaded, and his remains repose in the Church of St. Praxedis, at Rome, while a gate now known as the Porto Pincio was formerly called by the name of St. Valentine, or Porto Valentine.

Another Valentine, also a bishop,

claims a share in the day, and his claim to sainthood rests upon the cure of the son of Craton, the Rhetorician. His death was caused by choking on a fishbone, whether of his own choosing

or administered by his enemies the legend does not state, but in Italy and Greece they pray to this saint to cure them from epilepsy.

The St. Valentine of Tyrol, who seems to have been born a little later, and who died in the fourteenth century, has a church consecrated to his memory in South Tyrol, at Meran, where he is supposed to have preached Christianity to the heathen Lombards. In the legend he appears as a beautiful youth attired in the dress of a Roman soldier bearing a cross on his sword hilt, and coming over the mountains from Italy, entering Meran, in what is now known as Tyrol, he encounters the heathen priest of the temple, and after a long argument with him, he calls upon his gods to destroy the temple.

The heathen and the priest are all struck dumb by his threats, and when with one blow he pushes down the pillars of the temple, like Sampson, they rush forth in horror, expecting him to be destroyed under the falling walls. Instead of which St. Valentine kneels unhurt, with a seraphic look upon his face, while the wrath of their god is not shown by the fierce wind and tempest which they expect, and quantities of doves and birds alight upon the neighboring trees in peaceful flocks. St. Valentine immediately after this miracle marries the first heathen couple and performs the first marriage ceremony in Tyrol according to Christian rites, which would seem to associate him with at least two of the modern customs as the saint of lovers, and with the emblem of his doves and birds.

The Roman St. Valentine, however, probably gave the most authentic color to the customs of today, and there are various explanations given, among which the most plausible would seem to be that the festival of the classic

Lupercalia took place in Rome during the month of February. This feast, which was originally held in honor of Juno and Pan, had among other customs and ceremonies the drawing by lot of the names of young women by the young men, who selected them as chance directed, and the Christian clergy, finding it impossible to stop this practice, substituted for the pagan custom a semi-religious one by putting the names of different saints upon slips of paper, which were drawn, and as St. Valentine's Day fell upon the 14th of February, in the same month, they gave the festival the name of the saint. These slips of paper, which were preserved during the year, were treasured, and the attributes of the saint and his virtues were supposed to be embodied by his disciples, and the intercession of the holy St. Valentine was invoked by them in trouble and affliction.

So much for the saints and their legends, but there is still another explanation of the term valentine, which is rather interesting, given by a well known writer on ancient customs. This writer points out that the V and G were frequently interchangeable in popular speech in those days, and gives us a notable instance that the words gallant and valiant, both of which spring from the Latin valens, while the Norman word galantin, a lover, was often written and pronounced valentin or valentin. Here we have the connection between the saint and the lover and his amatory epistles, which flourished while the age of chivalry lasted, and about which were woven many of the pretty legends of the day.

Charles Lamb, with his delightful humor, speaks of St. Valentine in this wise as the most favored bishop of them all: "Thou comest attended with thousands and tens thousands of little loves, and the air is 'brush' with a hiss of rustling wings." Singing cupids are thy choristers and preceptors, and in which the most plausible would seem to be that the festival of the classic

(Continued on Next Page.)